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February 23, 2022

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Via Electronic Filing

The Honorable Juan R. Sanchez, U.S.D.J.
Chief Judge, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
601 Market Street, No. 17614
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

RE: Xavier Ingram v. County of Camden, et al.
Civil Action No.: 14-05519
Our File No.: 7976-5-14

Dear Chief Judge Sanchez:

This office represents Defendant, Antonio Gennetta (hereinafter “Officer Gennetta”) in the above referenced matter. Please accept this letter brief in lieu of a more formal pleading in furtherance of Defendants’ objections to the court’s proposal to exclude individuals who are not fully vaccinated against COVID-19 from the jury panel for the upcoming trial in this matter.¹

A. A VACCINATION REQUIREMENT FOR JURORS WOULD BE IN CONTRADICTION TO THE STANDING ORDER FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

A vaccination requirement for jurors is not presently mandated by any statute, rule or policy. To the contrary, on December 29, 2021, Hon. Freda L. Wilson, U.S. Chief District Judge for the District of New Jersey, issued a Standing Order in light of the Exigent Circumstances created by COVID-19². Within that Standing Order, certain protocols were reinstituted for entry into the courthouse, to include that each entrant show proof of full vaccination or negative COVID-19 test results. However, there was an exception made to this requirement for jurors.

¹ Notably, Plaintiff has taken no position with respect to the court’s proposal to exclude unvaccinated jurors.

² Attached hereto as Exhibit “1”.

Thus, any ruling excluding vaccinated jurors from this trial would be inconsistent with the Standing Order. With other safety protocols in place, to include temperature checks, face masks and social distancing, there are adequate measures to provide for the protection of all individuals, against the spread of COVID-19.

B. EXCLUDING UNVACCINATED INDIVIDUALS FROM THE POTENTIAL JURY POOL WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF THE JURY SELECTION AND SERVICE ACT.

Most challenges to the representatives of a jury pool in civil cases are governed by the Jury Selection and Service Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1861, *et seq.* Under the Act, federal policy requires that “all litigants in Federal Courts entitled to trial by jury shall have the right to grand and petit juries selected at random from a fair cross section of the community”. Id at § 1861. “No citizen shall be excluded from service as a grand or petit juror in the district courts of the United States ... on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status”. Id at § 1862. District Courts are required to have a written plan for random selection of grand and petit jurors designed to achieve these objectives. Id at § 1863. The plan must “specify detailed procedures to be followed by the jury commission or clerk in selecting names” for jury service and these “procedures shall be designed to ensure the random selection of a fair cross section of the persons residing in the community in the district or division wherein the court convenes. Id at § 1863(b)(3). The jury selection plan must “deem any person qualified to serve or grand and petit juries in the district court unless” that person does not satisfy certain conditions, to include undue hardship and extreme inconvenience. Id § 1865(b). “No person or class or persons shall be disqualified, excluded, excused, or exempt from service as jurors”, although a court may exclude any “person summoned for jury service” for certain defined reasons. Id § 1866.

A substantial failure to comply has been interpreted to mean one that “frustrates one of the three underlying principles of the Act: (1) the random selection of jurors, (2) culling of the jury from a fair cross-section of the community, and (3) determinations of disqualifications, exemptions, and exclusions based on objective criteria. United States v. Stein, 985 F.3d 1254, 1264 (10th Cir. 2021); United States v. Savides, 787 F.2d 751, 754 (1st Cir. 1986).

1. The Exclusion Of All Unvaccinated Individuals From The Jury Pool Is Likely To Result In A Jury That Is Not A Fair Cross Section Of The Community.

By both tradition and statute, “the American concept of the jury trial contemplates a jury drawn from a fair cross section of the community. Taylor v. Louisiana, 419 U.S. 522, 526 (1975); 28 U.S.C. § 1861. It is the policy of the United States that all litigants in Federal courts entitled to trial by jury shall have the right to grand and petit juries selected at random from a fair cross section of the community in the district or division wherein the court convenes. As the Supreme Court has explained:

The American tradition of trial by jury, considered in connection with either criminal or civil proceedings, necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community. The does not mean, of course that every jury must contain representatives of all the economic, social, religious, racial, political and geographical groups of the community; frequently such complete representation would be impossible. But it does mean that prospective jurors shall be selected by court officials without systematic and intentional exclusion of any of these groups. Recognition must be given to the fact that those eligible for jury service are to be found in every stratum of society. Jury competence is an individual rather than a group or class matter. That fact lies at the very heart of the jury system. To disregard it is to open the door to class distinctions and discriminations which are abhorrent to the democratic ideals of trial by jury.

Thiel v. Southern Pac. Co., 328 U.S. 217, 220 (1946).

“In order to demonstrate a violation of the statutory fair cross section standard, a defendant must show that a distinctive group, that is, a cognizable group, was excluded from the jury selection process; that such group was systematically excluded, and that because of such exclusion the jury pool failed to be reasonably representative of the community. United States v. Allen, 160 F.3d 1102 (6th Cir. 1998).

2. Reliable Data Shows The Unvaccinated Are Comprised Mainly Of Two Distinctive Groups – Political Conservatives and Racial Minorities.

According to the New York Times, as of February 22, 2022, 74% of the population of New Jersey is fully vaccinated³. This of course means 26% of the population of New Jersey is not fully vaccinated. Eliminating all those people would not only reduce the size of the eligible jury pool, it would also skew the pool in ways that would likely affect the parties’ ability to pick a fair and impartial jury. “The exclusion from jury service of a substantial and identifiable class of citizens has a potential impact that is too subtle and too pervasive to admit of confinement to particular issues or particular cases.” Peters v. Kiff, 407 U.S. 493, 503 (1972).

The current data establishes that the statewide vaccinated population differs from the unvaccinated population in key geographic and demographic metrics. Ample evidence suggests that vaccination rates also vary substantially based on political and social views. A New York Times analysis in April 2021, concluded that the unvaccinated are commonly made up of two very distinct groups, being Republican voters and racial minorities, especially Black and Latino Americans.⁴

The two groups seem to have different motivations. For Republicans, the attitude is connected to general skepticism of government and science. For Black and Hispanic Americans,

³ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/new-jersey-covid-cases.html>

⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/24/briefing/vaccination-class-gap-us.html>

it appears to stem from the country's legacy of providing substandard medical treatment, and sometimes doing outright harm to minorities". *Id.* Moreover, "working-class members of every group are less likely to have received a vaccine and more likely to be skeptical". *Id.*

Another more recent New York Times analysis, from October 2021, once again concluded the unvaccinated were largely members of two groups – political conservatives and Black and Latino Americans.⁵ These are two distinctive groups which should not be systemically eliminated from the potential jury pool. These groups are legally distinctive and protected under the Jury Selection and Service Act.

3. Defendants Would Be Unfairly Prejudiced By The Exclusion Of Unvaccinated Individuals From The Potential Jury Pool.

Clearly, vaccination has become a divisive political and social issue. There is a clear common thread or basic similarity in attitude, ideas and experience among the unvaccinated population. Data available to date indicates vaccination rates are higher among persons who identify as liberal rather than conservative, Democratic rather than Republican, professional rather than non-professional, and college educated rather than not. Accordingly, there is a substantial risk that a jury pool drawn solely from fully vaccinated persons will not fully reflect the community along ideological and socioeconomic dimensions, as well as racial, gender and ethnic dimensions. The only way to ensure fairness is to permit vaccinated and unvaccinated persons to serve on the jury.

Jury service is both an obligation and a right of citizenship. *Powers v. Ohio*, 499 U.S. 400, 402 (1991). It seems extraordinary to exclude 26% of the state population from jury service. Excluding identifiable groups from jury service eliminates their participation in one key feature

⁵ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/31/us/virus-unvaccinated-americans.html>

of our democratic tradition. They should not be deprived of this right any more than they should be derived of the right to vote.

A similar issue was recently considered in the United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio, Easter Division, In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, 1:17-MD-2804. In that matter the Court entered an Order providing that only individuals who were fully vaccinated could serve as jurors. By way of a Motion for Reconsideration, Defendants argued in part that the Order would violate the requirement that a jury represent a fair cross-section of the local community. Upon reconsideration of the issue, the Court conceded the Defendants made good points and the Order was vacated.⁶ A similar result is warranted here.

C. CONCLUSION

Defendants and their counsel are certainly cognizant of safety issues and they do not want to create an unreasonable risk for any participant in the trial. Defendants are prepared to work with the Court, its staff, and Plaintiff's counsel to ensure that all participants are safe. But the Court should not promote safety over fairness in jury selection when both are achievable.

Thank you for your consideration of this submission.

Respectfully Submitted,

ZELLER & WIELICZKO, LLP

By: /s/ Dean R. Wittman
DEAN R. WITTMAN, Esquire

DRW:jes

Enc.

cc: All Counsel Via Electronic Filing

Officer Antonio Gennetta (via email and regular mail)

⁶ A true and accurate copy of the Order is attached as Exhibit "2".

EXHIBIT "1"

December 29, 2021

At: 10:45 a.m.

William T. Walsh

Clerk

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

IN RE: COURT OPERATIONS UNDER THE :
EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES CREATED : **STANDING ORDER 2021-11**
BY COVID-19

WHEREAS, due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, the National Emergency, first declared on March 13, 2020, remains in effect, as does the national public health emergency, renewed again by the federal government on October 18, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other public health authorities continue to advise taking precautions to reduce the possibility of exposure to COVID-19 and to slow the spread of the disease by, among other things, wearing masks fully covering the nose and mouth, limiting sustained group gatherings of people, maintaining six feet of physical distance from others (social distancing), and limiting sustained indoor activities involving spoken presentations; and

WHEREAS, in response to governmental policy and health directives, this Court previously entered Standing Orders, applicable to all persons, including prospective jurors, seeking entry into and occupying this District's courthouses, which mandate the wearing of face coverings (2020-13), establish a COVID-19 protocol (2020-14), and institute temperature screenings (2020-16), as well as a Standing Order (2021-08) mandating that all entrants (with limited exceptions, including jurors) provide proof of full vaccination or negative COVID-19 test results, and said Standing Orders remain in effect; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the CARES Act and its Third Extension of Standing Order 2021-03, this Court's authorization of the use of video and telephone conferencing, under certain circumstances and with the consent of the defendant, for various criminal case events, during the course of the COVID-19 emergency, remains in effect until February 28, 2022, unless terminated or vacated prior thereto; and

WHEREAS, due, in large part, to the spread of the latest, virulent strain of the virus, Omicron, the State of New Jersey has recently been experiencing a spike in cases, with the average positive test rate increasing from 3.5% on November 1, 2021, to 14.5% on December 25, 2021, and with 140,472 total cases having been reported during the period of December 13-26, 2021; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey's COVID-19 metrics rose to record-breaking numbers during the prior week, with the 19,481 new confirmed cases reported on December 24, 2021 being the highest one-day total seen in the State throughout the entire two-year pandemic; and

WHEREAS, the New Jersey transmission rate is now 1.73, and the number of breakthrough cases is rising, as evidenced by the fact that while 70% of its total population is

fully vaccinated (among the highest rates in the nation), New Jersey is one of the top “hotspots” in the United States, with a 220% increase in cases during the last 14 days; and

WHEREAS, health experts expect that increased indoor gatherings and exposure to the virus, during the upcoming holiday, will further fuel the surge of the virus; and

WHEREAS, health experts further warn about waning vaccine efficacy, and immunity against the virus may be greatly increased by currently available booster shots, only about one-third of New Jersey’s fully vaccinated population had received a booster shot as of mid-December; and

WHEREAS, due to the ongoing COVID-19 surge, certain detention facilities within the District are in lock-down status, have increased testing, are enforcing 10-day quarantines for new inmates and unvaccinated inmates returning from court, and have suspended in-person attorney visits indefinitely or are requiring attorney visits to be non-contact;

WHEREAS, due to the ongoing surge of COVID-19, it is imperative that this Court continue its strict mitigation protocols to limit the spread of the disease; and

WHEREAS, because of the safety protocols implemented by this Court, the District’s detention facilities, and elsewhere, the ability of defense counsel to engage in necessary case and field investigations and client consultations, particularly but not exclusively as to detained defendants, is impaired; and

WHEREAS, jury selection and jury trials in this District risk exposing large numbers of individuals, including those fully vaccinated, to the virus, especially the highly transmissible Omicron variant;

WHEREAS, this Court continues to monitor its operations to identify measures that will help slow the spread of COVID-19 by minimizing contact between persons, while at the same time, preserving its core mission of serving the public through the fair and impartial administration of justice;

NOW, THEREFORE, in response to the continuing effects of COVID-19 and its variants, in order to further public health and safety, the health and safety of Court personnel, counsel, litigants, other case participants, jurors, security personnel and the general public, the Court deems it necessary, for a brief period of time, to suspend all in-person judicial proceedings, in both civil and criminal cases, regardless of whether the criminal defendant is in or out of custody,

IT IS, THEREFORE, on this 29th day of December 2021, **ORDERED THAT:**

1. Except as otherwise provided herein, all in-person judicial proceedings in this District, in both civil and criminal cases, shall be suspended through January 31, 2022, and judicial proceedings shall be conducted via video and teleconference whenever possible,

to the extent consistent with the Third Extension of Standing Order 2021-03 (“In Re: Video Conferencing and Teleconferencing for Criminal Proceedings under The CARES Act”), which remains in full force and effect.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1. above, if a defendant does not consent to proceed via video or teleconference for an initial appearance, arraignment, plea or sentencing, the proceeding shall be held in-person, on a date set by the assigned judicial officer, after January 31, 2022.

3. Through prior Standing Orders, due to the exigent circumstances created by COVID-19, the Court previously continued all civil and criminal jury selections and jury trials before any district or magistrate judge in any courthouse in the District of New Jersey, during the period of March 16, 2020 through June 1, 2021, and ordered that such period was “excluded time” under the Speedy Trial Act. The Court now ORDERS that all civil and criminal jury selections and jury trials shall also be continued from the date of this Order through January 31, 2022. The Court may issue further Orders concerning future general continuances of any matters as may be deemed necessary and appropriate. All jury selections and trials impacted by this Order will be reset by further Order of the assigned judicial officer.

4. Regarding criminal matters, the Court recognizes the trial, procedural and substantive rights of criminal litigants and particularly, their right to a speedy and public trial under the Sixth Amendment (and the particular application of that right in cases involving defendants who are detained pending trial). However, the Court also recognizes the compelling public health and safety issues outlined in this Standing Order, and therefore, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3161(h)(7)(A), finds that the ends of justice served by taking such action materially outweigh the best interests of the public and the parties in a speedy trial. Accordingly, the Court ORDERS that the time period covering the date of this Order through January 31, 2022 shall be “excluded time” under the Speedy Trial Act. Having considered the factors outlined in 18 U.S.C. §3161(h)(7)(B), the Court finds specifically, that the failure to grant such continuance would be likely to make a continuation of proceedings impossible, or result in a miscarriage of justice. Such exclusion is necessary to assure that in cases going to trial, there is a full, unhindered, continuously serving jury venire and seated jury in every case, which is central to the sound administration of justice. Such exclusion of time is also necessary in cases not yet set for trial, in order to address the reasonably anticipated difficulties in defense counsel communicating or visiting with clients (including those detained in facilities governed by the above-noted protocols), and the inherent delay in the scheduling of further trials, as a consequence of the exclusion period herein. The Court may by further Order extend the period of exclusion as circumstances may warrant, and the assigned judicial officer may, by Order, also do so in connection with any specific proceeding.

5. Specifically, regarding criminal cases commenced by complaint, through prior Standing Orders, the Court previously continued the 30-day period established by 18 U.S.C. §3161(b), during which the United States must either obtain an indictment or file an information, for the period of March 16, 2020 through June 1, 2021. Again, due to the exigent circumstances caused by COVID-19, the Court now ORDERS that the 30-day period in 18 U.S.C. § 3161(b) shall be continued from the date of this Order through January 31, 2022. Recognizing the public health and safety issues stated herein, the Court determines that the ends of justice served by

granting such a continuance outweigh the best interest of the public and each defendant in a speedy indictment and a speedy trial in a criminal case. Accordingly, the Court also ORDERS that the time period covering the date of this Order through January 31, 2022 shall be “excluded time” in all criminal proceedings in this District under the Speedy Trial Act, including those proceedings commenced by complaint. The Court further ORDERS that such continuance shall also apply to any time limits established by the Interstate Agreement on Detainers, 18 U.S.C. app. 2, § 2 (art. III).

6. Until further Order of the Court, grand jury sittings in this District shall be limited and convened only to the extent deemed necessary and warranted under the circumstances.

7. Based on the interests of justice, in-person meetings between the Government and incarcerated defendants may continue in the physical office space of the U.S. Attorney’s Office and other law enforcement facilities designated by the U.S. Attorney’s Office, provided that all applicable COVID-19 safety protocols can be observed.

8. The United States Marshals Service and, if applicable, the Bureau of Prisons, shall take steps necessary to comply with any order authorizing the transfer of incarcerated defendants to the temporary custody of federal law enforcement officers to be transported to the United States Attorney’s Office in Newark, Trenton, or Camden, or any other law enforcement facility designated by the Government, for the purpose of in-person meetings with the Government. During the suspension of in-person judicial proceedings as set forth herein, the United States Marshals Service will not be required to transport defendants for meetings with the U.S. Attorney’s Office.

9. The Court’s Standing Order 2020-07 (“In Re: Expanded Use of Electronic Signatures Due to the Exigent Circumstances Created by COVID-19”) remains in full force and effect, until further Order of the Court.

10. This Standing Order does not alter filing or discovery deadlines, or deadlines set by the Federal and Local Rules or Court Orders, in civil cases, nor does it toll or extend any applicable statutes of limitation. Judicial officers may, however, apply the principles of flexibility and accommodation to reasonable requests for filing or scheduling adjustments necessitated by health or safety concerns, or advice or directives of public health officials.

11. Aside from ordering a jury trial, individual judges presiding over civil and criminal proceedings may take such actions consistent with this Standing Order as may be lawful and appropriate to ensure the fairness of the proceedings and preserve the substantial rights of the parties.

12. Consistent with the Court’s prior Standing Orders, the requirement in criminal matters of providing courtesy copies of electronic filings to the Court continues to be suspended in all cases, until further Order of the Court.

13. All Central Violations Bureau (CVB) proceedings shall continue to be conducted, at the discretion of the Magistrate Judge, via video and teleconference, until the Court orders otherwise.

14. Any litigant may seek such relief from this Order that he/she deems necessary due to emergent circumstances.

15. This Standing Order supersedes prior Orders, to the extent that they conflict with this Standing Order.

16. Additional Orders addressing Court Operations Under the Exigent Circumstances Created by COVID-19 shall be entered as warranted.

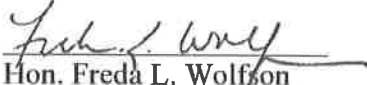

Hon. Freda L. Wolfson
U.S. Chief District Judge
District of New Jersey

EXHIBIT "2"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION
OPIATE LITIGATION

MDL 2804

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

) Case No. 1:17-MD-2804

Track Three Cases

) Judge Dan Aaron Polster

) ORDER REGARDING PHARMACY
) DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR
) RECONSIDERATION
)

On June 2, 2021, the Court indicated that, to ensure the safety of everyone involved in the upcoming Track Three trial, it was inclined to allow only individuals who are fully-vaccinated against COVID-19 to serve as jurors. The Court asked the parties for their positions on this topic; Plaintiffs agreed, while Defendants asked for more time to consider it. Having heard nothing from Defendants, the Court issued a Civil Jury Trial Order for the Track Three Cases on June 14, 2021 providing that “the Court will only allow individuals who have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 to serve as jurors.” Doc. 3758 at 3.

On June 21, 2021, Pharmacy Defendants filed a motion for reconsideration (Doc. 3763), arguing in part that this provision would create substantial risk that a jury pool drawn solely from vaccinated persons would violate the requirement that a jury represent a fair cross-section of the local community. Doc. 3763 at 6–8. On June 22, 2021, Plaintiffs filed a response stating they do not oppose Pharmacy Defendants’ motion for reconsideration. Doc. 3763.

Pharmacy Defendants make good points. Accordingly, the motion for reconsideration is **GRANTED**. The Court will not automatically disqualify prospective jurors who are not

vaccinated. The Court will later discuss with counsel the extent to which they may inquire about vaccination status on the jury questionnaire and at voir dire.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Dan Aaron Polster June 23, 2021
DAN AARON POLSTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE